

Product datasheet for **TA396584S**

IL10 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:2,000 - 1:10,000 ELISA: 1:20,000 - 1:100,000
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The whole rabbit serum was prepared by repeated immunizations with human IL-10.
Specificity:	The antiserum detects recombinant and native IL-10 present in body fluids and cell supernatants in various assays (ie. IL-1 stimulated IL-10 production from fibroblasts). The antibody recognizes hu IL-10. The antibody will not neutralize the biological activity of murine IL-10.
Formulation:	None
Concentration:	80 mg/mL - lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store vial at -20° C or below prior to opening. This vial contains a relatively low volume of reagent (25 µL). To minimize loss of volume dilute 1:10 by adding 225 µL of the buffer stated above directly to the vial. Recap, mix thoroughly and briefly centrifuge to collect the volume at the bottom of the vial. Use this intermediate dilution when calculating final dilutions as recommended below. Store the vial at -20°C or below after dilution. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	interleukin 10
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 3586 Human P22301



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Background:

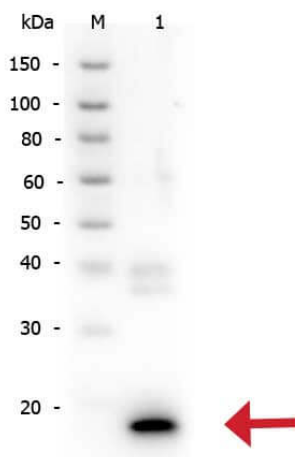
Anti-IL-10 Antibody recognizes IL-10 (IL-10 or IL10), also known as human cytokine synthesis inhibitory factor (CSIF), that is an anti-inflammatory cytokine. In humans IL-10 is encoded by the IL10 gene. IL-10 is produced primarily by monocytes and to a lesser extent by lymphocytes. This cytokine has pleiotropic effects in immunoregulation and inflammation. It down-regulates the expression of Th1 cytokines, MHC class II antigens, and costimulatory molecules on macrophages. It also enhances B cell survival, proliferation, and antibody production. IL-10 can block NF- κ B activity, and is involved in the regulation of the JAK-STAT signaling pathway. Knockout studies in mice suggested the function of this cytokine as an essential immunoregulator in the intestinal tract and indeed patients with Crohn's disease react favorably towards treatment with bacteria producing recombinant interleukin 10, showing the importance of interleukin 10 for counteracting excessive immunity in the human body. Anti-IL-10 cytokine antibody is ideal for investigators involved Immunology and Signal Transduction research.

Synonyms:

CSIF antibody, Cytokine Synthesis Inhibitory Factor antibody, IL 10 antibody, IL10A antibody, rabbit anti-interleukin 10 antibody, rabbit anti-IL-10, Interleukin10 antibody, MGC126450 antibody, MGC126451 antibody, TGIF antibody

Note:

IL-10 antiserum has been tested for use in immunoblotting. Although not tested, this antibody may be useful in radioimmunoassay, neutralizations, immunoprecipitation, ELISA and immunohistochemistry. Reactivity in other immunoassays is unknown. In Western blot analysis of natural cell products or human body fluids, multiple bands of IL-10 will appear due to the variable amount of glycosylation on the molecule. The antiserum is also useful for neutralization of human of IL-10 activity in bioassays. For neutralization, incubate the sample with a 1:400 dilution of the antiserum for at least 4 hours before being tested. A control of similarly diluted normal rabbit IgG (heat inactivated) is recommended.

Product images:


Western Blot of Rabbit anti-IL-10 antibody. Lane 1: Recombinant Human IL-10. Load: 50 ng per lane. Primary antibody: IL-10 antibody at 1:500 for overnight at 4°C. Secondary antibody: Peroxidase rabbit secondary antibody (p/n 611-103-122) at 1:40,000 for 30 min at RT. Block: Blocking Buffer for Fluorescent Western Blotting (MB-070) for 30 min at RT. Predicted/Observed size: 17 kDa, 17 kDa for IL-10.